



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy

ENERGY ENTREPRENEURS FUND Q&A

Phase 7

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Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at entrepreneur@beis.gov.uk.

Energy Entrepreneur Fund Phase 7: Question and Answers

Further details are provided in the Energy Entrepreneurs Fund Phase 7 Launch Event slide pack and webinar available: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/energy-entrepreneurs-fund-phase-7>

Any further questions should be submitted to entrepreneur@beis.gov.uk by 1pm on 13th August 2018. An updated Q&A document will then be published by 17th August 2018.

NB: BEIS do not guarantee to respond to any questions submitted after the deadline of 1pm on 13th August 2018.

Section 1: Application Process

1. Prior to application, is it possible to discuss eligibility criteria and which General Block Exemption Article would be most suitable for an organisation?

BEIS will not be able to engage in detailed discussions about specific project ideas or technologies. You are responsible for assessing your eligibility against the criteria given. If you have a question about the interpretation of the eligibility criteria please email entrepreneur@beis.gov.uk.

Please note that BEIS is required to provide any answers or information given to one applicant to all applicants; all answers will be made public via an updated version of this FAQ. Applicants are therefore reminded that questions should not reveal anything commercial in confidence or sensitive to your application.

2. How many of the applications in previous phases have been successful?

Information provided in the table below:

Phase	Available Funding	Total Number of Applications	Number of Projects Funded
1	£16m	206	31
2	£10m	122	22
3	£9m	270	19
4	£4.5m	143	14
5	£13m	465	27
6	£10m	116	22

Section 2: Eligibility

3. How do I know whether my technology is eligible for EEF?

BEIS is looking to support a broad range of technology groups within the energy efficiency, power generation and energy storage sectors. A list of eligible technologies is included within the Guidance Notes. However, the technology must be at Technology Readiness Level 3 or above.

4. Do we need to have a registered company in order to apply for EEF funding?

Yes, EEF applications must be from a registered company and be able to provide their company number when submitting their expression of interest and application.

5. Can pre and post start-up (trading) companies apply to the funding call? Or early start ups with 1-3 staff?

Yes, providing they are registered companies.

6. Are projects within Northern Ireland eligible for Energy Entrepreneur Funding?

Yes, the project's activities must largely be conducted in the UK. This therefore includes Northern Ireland.

7. Does a project have to be developing a technology?

EEF is designed to support projects for the development and demonstration of innovative technologies and/or processes in the areas of energy efficiency, power generation, and heat and energy storage. "Technology" can be software as well hardware. E.g. it would be possible to develop innovative software which had an impact on e.g. Building Control Systems, Design, Surveying and/or Measurement Technologies, Wind Technologies etc. There are doubtless other areas of the energy system in which innovative software could be developed and deployed. Projects (hardware, software or both) *must demonstrate their impact on the 2050 carbon targets and security of supply.*

8. Would developing a platform (software) to provide an innovative mechanism to enable more installations of existing technology meet the criteria of the call? (Vs. the conventional approach of developing a new hardware technology / system.)

The EEF is designed to support as wide a range of projects as possible. It is up to bidders to show how their innovation meets the eligibility criteria, and assessment criteria. Software platforms are not explicitly excluded from the call.

9. If the main activity is based within the UK but the majority of suppliers are not UK-based does this affect eligibility?

The Guidance Notes state that the project activities "must largely be conducted in the UK." This does not preclude elements of the project, e.g. testing, from being conducted outside of the UK. Part of the project costs can be spent outside of the UK, however, it would be for you to justify that within your application. There is no specific threshold for this set.

10. If we have already applied to a previous phase of EEF, can we apply for Phase 7?

As stated in the Guidance Document, applicants who did not receive funding in the Energy Entrepreneurs Fund Phases 1 to 6 will be eligible to re-apply for funding in this phase. However,

applicants are only permitted to submit an application for the same technology twice. If they are unsuccessful on both occasions they are not allowed to resubmit the same technology a third time.

Successful applicants from Phases 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 may apply for funding for additional activities or new projects under this phase. There will be no advantage for existing EEF projects applying for further funding in the application process, as all applications will be treated on an equal basis in accordance with the competition criteria.

11. Are mobile phone applications eligible for funding? For example, in relating to electric vehicles charging.

Yes, EEF is designed to support projects for the development and demonstration of innovative technologies and/or processes in the areas of energy efficiency, power generation, and heat and energy storage. Project must demonstrate their impact on the 2050 carbon targets and security of supply.

12. If a European CleanTech company wished to start up a UK PLC to install innovative Fuel Cell/Energy Management Solutions in UK could they apply for EEF7?

EEF is designed to support projects for the development and demonstration of innovative technologies and/or processes in the areas of energy efficiency, power generation, and heat and energy storage. Project must demonstrate their impact on the 2050 carbon targets and security of supply. Provided the project involved these elements it would be eligible, however forming a company to install an existing marketed technology into the UK market without any development of the innovation would not be eligible.

13. We have a demonstration plant for our technology, but we need to improve our technology efficiency. Would enhancements be considered innovation?

Yes.

14. Would a project looking to apply UK technology in developing countries be eligible? Where R&D is done in the UK but the trial takes place outside the UK.

The Guidance Notes state that the project activities “must largely be conducted in the UK.” This does not preclude elements of the project, e.g. testing, or R&D, from being conducted outside of the UK. Part of the project costs can be spent outside of the UK, however, it would be for you to justify that within your application. There is no specific threshold for this set.

The assessment criteria (Section 8 of the Guidance notes) require projects to demonstrate their impact on the UK 2050 carbon targets and security of supply. “Security of supply” in this context should be considered to mean security of *UK energy supplies*. Therefore a technology that was for use *solely* outside of the UK would not score against these criteria.

15. Are companies that are also registered charities allowed to apply?

Companies registered as charities can apply to the EEF.

16. How many applications can one organisation submit?

Organisation can lead on only one application; however, an organisation can be part of more than one application if they are included as a partner organisation.

17. Could you confirm whether the fund is limited to UK based companies?

Non-UK companies can receive EEF grants. However, as per point 6 of the eligibility criteria within the Guidance Notes “The project’s activities must largely be conducted in the UK.” Provided this can be demonstrated, your application would be eligible.

18. Can the 10% match funding be a contribution in kind (e.g. managerial/expertise time)?

Firstly, please note that we require 10% match funding as a minimum for projects under GBER Article 22, whereas for projects under GBER Article 25, bidders need to provide levels of match funding as set out in the Article 25 table in the Guidance Notes.

In answer to the question, we would not accept contributions in kind as match funding, as these are ascribed a notional cost. However, where money changes hands (e.g. for the time of managers or experts who are paid by yourselves or another partner) this would be considered match funding. This applies to all organisations which are required to provide match funding for the BEIS grant.

19. If a company would be looking to match funding around 20% would this be high enough to be seen as favourable? If not what % should we aim to match?

Other than the requirements noted in Question 18 above there are no requirements for the match funding percentage. Bidders should explain how the percentage of match funding available fits with the way their project will be structured and managed

20. One of the eligibility conditions for the small innovative start up grant is that the company must not have been in existence for more than 5 years. Is this condition applicable at the application date or the project finish date?

At the application date, though it would still need to be correct at the point we notify successful applications, approximately December 2018.

Section 3: Lead Applicant / Organisation Structure

21. Is there any requirement/benefit for applications to be collaborative?

Projects are not required to be collaborations. With regard to EU State Aid rules, single companies can apply under either Articles 22 or 25 of the General Block Exemption¹. Under Article 25 there are different grant rates available for members of collaborations, however no application will be favoured or disfavoured by being a collaboration. You should select the most appropriate form for your project based on the activities you plan to undertake.

22. Are bids eligible from consortiums that plan to evolve into a business entity that would then deliver the innovation into the market place.

Yes, though one member of the consortium would need to be the lead partner. We would prefer to avoid situations where we need to novate EEF grants from a lead partner into a new entity set up during the project.

¹ COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 651/2014 of 17 June 2014 (OJ L 187, 26.6.2014, p. 1)

23. We are a collaborative application and need to submit a Heads of Terms for our eventual collaboration / partnership agreement. What should we include in this?

The contents of the Heads of Terms is at your discretion. However, the assessors and BEIS will use the Heads of Terms to help establish the strength and degree of development of the collaboration, as well as the extent to which the lead applicant will be able to manage collaborators. You should therefore have some detailed discussions with your collaborators while developing your proposed project. The Heads of Terms should outline the main relevant issues and could include, for example:

- a. Roles and responsibilities of each collaborator / partner
- b. Agreed response times / deadlines for each collaborator / partner in respect of queries or information needed for claims or queries on the same
- c. Milestones and deadlines for activities
- d. Treatment of intellectual property, confidentiality, etc.
- e. Dispute resolution
- f. Handling of risks and liabilities between the partners
- g. Financial reimbursement terms

N.B. BEIS will require a final draft of a collaboration agreement for the partnership before a Grant Offer Letter can be issued. It is hoped that developing a Heads of Terms for this at application stage will expedite this process. BEIS would not normally expect that the draft Heads of Terms, submitted as part of your application would be materially different from the Heads of Terms. It is therefore important that the collaborators agree robust Heads of Terms at the point of application.

24. Please explain the difference as far as the application is concerned between a partner or a sub-contractor?

A partner is named within the Grant Offer Letter and the relationship between the lead and partner is governed by a collaboration agreement. A partner's costs must be reimbursed at cost, i.e. unlike a sub-contractor they may not include a profit in the costs they are paid. A sub-contractor is selected by the lead to complete specific tasks. They can make a profit and, if not named in the application, and must be appointed following a formal procurement process.

Section 4: Application Specifics

25. Will I receive confirmation that my EOI has been received?

Confirmation of your EOI will be received via an invitation to submit your application on BaseCamp. You should expect to receive this week commencing 6th August 2018. If you have not received this by 10th August, please contact entrepreneur@beis.gov.uk

26. Does not having a website affect our ratings with our current application?

No.

27. Can the product developed under an EEF phase 7 project be installed and tested outside the UK but within the European Union? Can a part of the total project expenditure be spent outside UK, and if so, is there a minimum threshold for expenditure within the UK?

The Guidance Notes state that the project activities “must largely be conducted in the UK.” This does not preclude elements of the project, e.g. testing, from being conducted outside of the UK. Part of the project costs can be spent outside of the UK, however, it would be for you to justify that within your application. There is no specific threshold for this set.

28. Can the main R&D be outside of the UK?

The Guidance Notes state that the project activities “must largely be conducted in the UK.” This does not preclude elements of the project, e.g. testing, or R&D, from being conducted outside of the UK. Part of the project costs can be spent outside of the UK however, it would be for you to justify that within your application. There is no specific threshold for this set.

29. If we are looking to purchase capital equipment for the grant do we need to put out a tender process and show all the quotes in the application?

If a supplier or sub-contractor is identified within the application BEIS will accept them, although evidence for their selection may be required at a future audit. If a supplier or sub-contractor is not identified in the application then they would need to be procured in accordance with UK, and if applicable, EU, Law.

30. Would supportive letters from potential customers benefit the application or is this seen as divisive?

Evidence from potential customers may help to demonstrate the market opportunity that has been identified, however they are not required.

31. Your notes say a measure of success is validation of the product. Can funding be used for product validation, such as BBA approval?

Yes.

32. Can an application that is designed and delivering benefits in the UK use overseas resource e.g. for software development?

The Guidance Notes state that the project activities “must largely be conducted in the UK.” This does not preclude elements of the project, e.g. testing, or R&D, from being conducted outside of the UK. Part of the project costs can be spent outside of the UK however, it would be for you to justify that within your application. There is no specific threshold for this set.

33. Are academic collaborators funded at 100% of their costs or the more usual 80% FEC?

Energy Entrepreneurs Fund will fund academic collaborators at up to 80% FEC. Maximum aid intensity will be determined by the General Block Exemption Regulations¹.

34. What percentage of overheads can include within the finance form?

Overheads (indirect costs) are defined as all those eligible costs that cannot be identified and calculated by the grant recipient as being directly attributed to their Energy Entrepreneurs Fund project. For Energy Entrepreneurs Fund Phase 7, project overheads are capped at 25% of the total direct eligible costs.

35. Clarify the role of delivery partners?

Delivery partners are organisations named as collaborators within the Grant Funding Agreement. They receive EEF via the lead partner and provide match funding into the project in line with the General Block Exemption Regulation Article applied under.

36. What is classed as match funding? Can it be time of staff on a project or existing equipment put forward from partners or does it need to be real cash in the bank?

Match funding needs to be demonstrated by a transfer of money. The simplest form of match funding is therefore cash. Staff time is acceptable as the staff are paid for their time and therefore money has changed hands in respect of the staff time. In kind match funding, i.e. where a good or service is gifted to the project, cannot be considered as match funding. This is due to audit issues in assigning a value to this type of match funding.

37. What is the difference between personnel costs and staff costs, as detailed in Appendix 1 (page 45)?

Personnel costs on p.45 of the EEF 7 Guidance Document refers to employees and the note on staff costs on p.46 refers to sub-contractors acting in staff roles, e.g. a sub-contractor providing services of a CEO on a day rate. Staff costs on p.46 are an additional note, they are not part of the list of ineligible costs as the guidance says "BEIS would not normally expect to see contractors in key posts" but goes on to say that in exceptional cases this may be accepted.

38. Would a feasibility study to progress a TRL 7 technology from a demonstration scale to commercial sale with a collaboration between innovative start-up and industrial partner be eligible, or would the fund have to applied to the capital expenditure on the scale-up plant itself?

Projects that solely undertake feasibility studies are not eligible as EEF covers industrial research or experimental development. A feasibility study could be part of an application, as described, but not the whole or sole focus of an application.

39. Do you have any additional clarification on what is required to meet TRL 3 status for a software only development?

Please use the equivalent Software Readiness Level. As a Guide, a Software TRL of 3 would likely demonstrate "Development of limited functionality to validate critical properties and predictions using non-integrated software components" and to move beyond this level the innovator would need to demonstrate "Documented analytical/experimental results validating predictions of key parameters."

40. How does BEIS define Capital Costs?

EU Law, specifically State Aid, governs how BEIS awards public grants. For this competition, BEIS will award grants to companies and organisations that qualify under Article 22 'Aid for start-ups' and Article 25 'Aid for research and development projects' of the EU General Block Exemption Regulation (GBER)¹. The definition of Capital Costs are provided within these regulations, we strongly advise all project applicants to read this.

Applicants should note that the UK's rights and obligations of EU membership, including compliance with State aid rules, continue to apply until the UK's exit from the EU has been completed.

BEIS broadly defines capital costs as the construction and start-up costs of a project but not its on-going operation. Capital costs will include expenditure on tangible assets such as land, buildings,

machinery and IT systems and intangible assets such as patents, trademarks and some IT software. In all cases, capital costs must fall within Article 25(3) of the EU General Block Exemption Regulation (GBER).

N.B. It is for project applicants to agree with their own auditors what costs can be capitalised on their balance sheets.

41. Within a collaboration, which partner should provide the match funding for the project?

Match funding can be provided by any or all of the members of a collaborative application.

42. Does BEIS provide any pre-financing?

BEIS is unable to pay a grant in advance of need, however the cash-flow for the project will form part of the discussions to agree the Grant Offer Letter for successful applicants.

43. Can we apply for funding from the EEF and then retrospectively gain our match funding?

Match funding will need to be in place when your project starts as a condition of the grant. This does not need to be signed off at the time of the application, but you should be able to demonstrate the likely source(s).

44. Is there any guidance or size limits associated with the supporting appendices and / or attachments that can be included with the submission?

There is no specific limit to the size of the supporting appendices, however applicants should not assume that all appendices will be read in detail. Ideally the application should stand alone, however we accept that there may be additional information which needs to be appended.

45. Do we need to send 2 finance forms since the project will be a collaboration (e.g. between two or more companies, a company and a university, etc.) or should everything be included into 1 finance form?

Ideally applicants should submit one finance form per project with costs blended. Please make it clear which costs relate to whom i.e. a partner's staff costs should be entered on the Staff costs tab alongside the lead partner's staff costs (though identifying which is which is necessary).

If this makes the costs very unclear, however, applicants may submit a finance form for each partner.

46. The link on page 26 of the Guidance Notes to the BEIS guidance, data information and toolkit for calculating the impact of changes in energy usage is broken. How do I access this information?

Apologies the link was correct to a couple of weeks ago when we published. Please use this link to access: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/valuation-of-energy-use-and-greenhouse-gas-emissions-for-appraisal>

47. If the project starts in early 2019, there are only around 24 months until March 2021, not 36. Does that mean we would get only non-financial support from March 2021 until the end of the project which might be early 2022?

Yes, all milestone payments from BEIS must be submitted prior to March 2021, however non-financial support continues beyond that date.

Section 5: Incubation Support

48. What is the legal security working with Carbon Limiting Technology Partner Organisations?

Intellectual property is protected as part of the contract between the Framework Partners delivering Incubation Support and BEIS. Details of the relationship and confidentiality related clauses form an Annex to the Grant Funding Agreement.

49. Are the incubation support costs covered by BEIS?

Yes, BEIS have contracted Carbon Limiting Technologies to provide incubation support to EEF grand recipients. This support is in addition to the grant funding provided. Incubation support is de minimis aid.

50. Does the incubation support have any experience of enhanced capital allowances through the Carbon Trust?

Yes, and the Carbon Trust is one of the framework partners providing incubation support.

Additional Questions: Received by 1pm 13th August 2018:

a) Is there a limit on the percentage of funding a university collaboration partner can claim individually or collectively? There is no explicitly percentage stated in the guidance documentation?

Under the rules governing Article 25 of the General Block Exemption, a university collaboration partner can spend between 10% and 70% of the total costs in order for the partners to qualify for the increased grant rates that a collaboration brings. (GBER¹ Article 25, clause 6 (b) (i), 'no single undertaking bears more than 70 % of the eligible costs'. Under clause 6 (b) (ii) the 'research and knowledge-dissemination organisation' bears 'at least 10 % of the eligible costs'.) Further details on indirect costs associated with university partners are detailed in Question 33 & 34.

b) Do all company employees have to be under contract at the point of application?

No, however BEIS expects to see details of the job title, recruitment methodology, date of appointment and the role in the project detailed within the application.

c) Can BEIS advise on the ownership of IP? For example if an university partner wants to keep all of the IP from the project, which could be deemed to be owned by the company.

The ownership of IP should be resolved by the company applying to EEF. Details of IP ownership/licencing should be detailed in the draft collaboration agreement.

d) Is there a cap on the amount of funding that can be spent on sub-contracts including contractual research?

There is no cap, however the amount of funding should be what is specifically required for the project.

e) Does the maximum number of characters for our response (e.g. 3,000 characters maximum for the project description and project status section in p6) include space or not?

Without spaces.

f) What is mean by “the unit size of the innovation” as detailed in Q4, beyond that as detailed on page 29 of the Guidance Document?

The ‘unit size of the innovation’ is the number of units which you will have produced by that specific point in the project. This could also be defined as the number of users of a service, depending on the innovation type.

g) Are a start-up company who apply under Article 22 State Aid eligible to apply as a collaborative application with an academic group and/or a large company (i.e. all the work needs to be carried out by the applicant and through subcontracts)?

No, an application under Article 22 can only be a sole application, additional work would have to be carried out through sub-contractors. All collaboration applications must be submitted under Article 25.

h) Is it possible to add more rows to the table provided in Section 7: list of risks? Is this table a risk register?

Yes, this essentially asking for a risk register. Please add any further rows which your project requires. You may wish to provide a fully detailed risk register alongside your application.

i) Can you advise how a company wishes to work with offshore renewable energy catapult should structure their funding? Should they be an academic or company partner?

As the offshore renewable energy catapult are a Research Technology Organisation (RTO) this should be treated as a academic partner.

j) Is the maximum overhead rate of 25% of the total direct eligible project costs, as mentioned in this Q&A, correct?

Yes this is correct. Details of how this should be calculated are provided in Question (k) below.

k) How should the overhead rate calculation box be used if the company's overhead rate is >25% in practice?

Within the calculations box, you should detail your overheads as they are (100%) however the final line of the calculations should reduce these to 25%, this amount being taken forward through the form as the project overhead costs.

l) What is the definition of a partner relationship to a grant recipient in the context of the EEF grant?

The definition of a partner relationship is project specific and should be detailed within your partner/collaboration agreements submitted alongside your application.

m) Is adapting a proven global technology, deployed elsewhere around the world, for compliance and deployment within the UK market regarded as a UK innovation?

The EEF is designed to support as wide a range of projects as possible. It is up to bidders to show how their innovation meets the eligibility criteria, and assessment criteria. This type of innovation is not explicitly excluded from the call, however it would be expected that compliance testing would be part of a larger series of innovation development.

n) Are technology vendors and suppliers, to an innovation that is delivered by a UK firm, deemed to be partners?

The way in which an application and the collaborators and partners are structured is up to the applicant to configure. This depends on the role in which they provide to the innovation, and the relationship themselves and the applicant.

o) What constitutes a "Creation of Components"? Would it also include an enhancement or improvement of a currently commercially available technology, fine-tuning for the UK market?

The EEF is designed to support as wide a range of projects as possible. It is up to bidders to show how their innovation meets the eligibility criteria, and assessment criteria. The enhancement or improvement of a currently commercially available technology to provide innovation is within the scope of the EEF.

p) If a component is already commercially viable, would funding under EEF be available for construction of a prototype based on commercially available technology fine-tuned for the UK market?

The EEF is designed to support as wide a range of projects as possible. It is up to bidders to show how their innovation meets the eligibility criteria, and assessment criteria. Construction of a prototype based on commercially available technology refined for the UK market is not explicitly excluded from the call.

q) Does match funding need to be secured before the grant is procured?

No, however you will not be issued your Grant Offer Letter if the match funding isn't in place. It is in a company's best interest to secure this in principle at the point of application.

r) Can the construction of a UK specific business plan be funded by the EEF?

The EEF is designed to support as wide a range of projects as possible. It is up to bidders to show how their innovation meets the eligibility criteria, and assessment criteria. It is thought that the development of a UK specific business plan would not be in itself innovation, however this could be one of the outputs alongside innovation development.

s) Can UK specific commercialisation for technology available in other regions/countries be funded by the EEF?

The EEF is designed to support as wide a range of projects as possible. It is up to bidders to show how their innovation meets the eligibility criteria, and assessment criteria. The commercialisation of technology available in other regions/countries is not explicitly excluded from the call. It is likely that some degree of technological development (software, hardware or both) would need to be demonstrated to satisfy the assessment panel that innovation were taking place.

t) How is IP ownership dealt with in the EEF please? Are participants allowed to retain existing and any arising IP from the project?

Any intellectual property developed by the EEF project remains that of the project. Applicants should detail how this will be managed across any partner/collaborative organisation in their collaboration agreements.

u) Can a company be a lead partner in one proposal (submitted by the company itself) and be a secondary partner in another proposal led by another organisation?

This answer to this question has already been provided in Question 16.

v) Are there any limits on the fraction of eligible costs incurred by the University? Under clause 6 (b) (i), 'no single undertaking bears more than 70 % of the eligible costs'. Under clause 6 (b) (ii) the 'research and knowledge-dissemination organisation' bears 'at least 10 % of the eligible costs'. Is there a maximum of the costs that can be incurred by the University, as is the typical case for an Innovation UK project?

Under the rules governing Article 25 of the General Block Exemption, a university collaboration partner can spend between 10% and 70% of the total costs in order for the partners to qualify for

the increased grant rates that a collaboration brings. (GBER¹ Article 25, clause 6 (b) (i), 'no single undertaking bears more than 70 % of the eligible costs'. Under clause 6 (b) (ii) the 'research and knowledge-dissemination organisation' bears 'at least 10 % of the eligible costs'.)

w) For a collaborative Industrial Research or Experimental Development, can you confirm the maximum amount of aid available for an RTO and the maximum proportion of effort allowed for the RTO's participation in the overall project? Is it limited to 30% with 100% grant?

Research Technology Organisations (RTO) which are not-for-profit, should be treated as an academic partner. The value of their eligible claims are detailed in Questions 33 and a) above.

x) In a consortium of a University and a company, can the University be the project lead?

We require the applicant to be submitted from a project lead which is a registered company. If your university can provide a company number, they are eligible to be a project lead.

y) Do BEIS have a set guidance document for Software Related Technology Readiness Levels or do we need to use an equivalent such as NASA?

Please use an equivalent such as NASA's TRL's for software related TRL's. Applicants should provide details of how they've translated these TRL's in Question 3 of the application form.

z) Can the project plan to start in industrial research and progress into experimental development? i.e. TRL 3>8

Yes, BEIS require the innovation/project to be at least TRL 3 prior to beginning the project. Projects which plan to carry out other industrial research activity, and experimental development activity, as defined in the GBER, should clearly set out the separate costs associated with these activities so that the maximum value of Grant intensity can be calculated by BEIS.

aa) We have missed the Expression of Interest (EOI) deadline; Is it still possible to submit an application?

Yes, please email entrepreneur@beis.gov.uk with the subject 'EOI: EEF7'. This will allow the EEF team to set-up a project folder on BaseCamp to allow for your application form to be uploaded. It should be noted that the application submission deadline of 1pm, 14th September 2018 applies to all applications, regardless of when an EOI was submitted.

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